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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

OCTOBER–DECEMBER 1940

E.M.N.

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (No. 64)

FRUITFLY QUARANTINE MODIFIED TO EXTEND VALENCIA ORANGE HARVEST IN TEXAS AREA

(Press notice)

JANUARY 10, 1941.

To provide for more orderly marketing of this year's large crop of Valencia oranges in Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo Counties, Tex., the United States Department of Agriculture today announced the extension of the harvest season to May 31, from April 30, the date set in the Department's Mexican fruitfly quarantine regulations. These regulations require a fruit-free period between harvests to prevent fruitfly infestations in the lower Rio Grande Valley. April 30 had been set as the date when all citrus fruit must be off the trees. It remains the date for the closing of the grapefruit harvest season.

Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said that extension of the harvesting season for Valencia oranges will not increase the hazard of fruitfly infestation in the United States. Valencia oranges are not preferred hosts of the fruitfly and seldom are infested by it. Plant quarantine inspectors will make an extensive inspection of the groves during the extra month the oranges are allowed to remain on the trees. Should this inspection reveal any fruitfly infestation, Dr. Strong said, steps necessary to prevent its dissemination through interstate movement of the fruit will be taken.

The extension was announced after consultation with the Texas State Department of Agriculture, which concurred. Quarantine officials of the State Department of Agriculture of Texas and of the United States Department of Agriculture count on the cooperation of growers and packers that has been extended in the past.

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B. E. P. Q. 512.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

QP3.A.2.0

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—MODIFYING THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE BY EXTENDING THE HARVESTING SEASON ON VALENCIA ORANGES FROM APRIL 30 TO MAY 31, 1941

§301.64–5c. *Administrative instructions; modifying the restrictions of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine by extending the harvesting season on Valencia oranges from April 30 to May 31, 1941.*—Pursuant to the authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine by the third proviso of Section 301.64, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations [Notice of Quarantine No. 64], it having been determined by me that a modification may be safely made without increasing the risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, Section 301.64–5 (a) [subsection (a) of regulation 5 supplemental to this quarantine] is hereby modified to extend the harvesting season for Valencia oranges for the Texas Counties of Brooks, Willacy, Cameron, and Hidalgo to the close of May 31 for the year 1941, provided conditions of infestation do not necessitate an earlier closing date.

The host-free period for Valencia oranges, under this modification, will begin June 1 and continue to August 31, 1941, inclusive.

This modification does not affect or alter the harvesting season for grapefruit which closes, under the conditions of the above regulation, on April 30.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of December 1940.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 6, 1941, 11:43 a. m.; 6 F. R., 120.]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 511 (Supersedes B. P. Q. 348).

NOVEMBER 28, 1940.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

This revision of the digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Chile has been prepared for the information of exporters of plants and plant products to that country and plant quarantine officials.

This circular was prepared by Richard Faxon, District Supervisor, Certification for Export, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a translation of "Leyes y Reglamentos en Vigencia sobre Sanidad Vegetal 1925 a 1938" received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago, Chile, dated 1939, and later decrees, and was reviewed by the Chief of the Department of Plant Sanitation, Santiago, Chile.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and sufficiently complete for its purpose up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CHILE

BASIC LAW

[Decree-Law No. 177, Plant-Quarantine Law (Ley de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal) of December 31, 1924]

DECREE-LAW

ARTICLE 1. For the purposes of the present law it is hereby declared that weeds, injurious animals and in general, diseases of cryptogamic or animal origin, especially dangerous insects, will be deemed plant pests and will be the objects of sanitary measures.

ART. 2. The importation of plants, cuttings, seeds, fruits, or any other plant products will only be authorized through ports determined by special decrees in accordance with the regulations prescribed to that effect.

The same regulations will prescribe the procedure to be followed in case of mail importations.

ART. 3. Such plants and plant products offered for importation shall be inspected in the Customs by the Plant Quarantine Service (Servicio de Policia Sanitaria Vegetal), and in case they are infected or are suspected of being infected, any of the following measures may be ordered: Disinfection, quarantine, return to port of departure, confiscation, or destruction.

CONCISE SUMMARY

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Seeds, plants or parts thereof, if infested by any of the diseases or insects named in Decree No. 105, article 5 (a) and (b). (See p. 5.)

Rooted grapevines from any source. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (d), and Decree No. 2921, May 27, 1929. See pp. 5 and 6.)

Peach trees from the United States. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (e). See p. 6.)

Plants with soil. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (f). See p. 6.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots infested with injurious parasites. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (g). See p. 6.)

Fresh plant products capable of introducing fruitflies. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (h), and Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930. See pp. 6 and 7.)

Fruits infested with *Aspidiotus perniciosus* or *Diaspis pentagona*. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (i). See p. 7.)

Corn on the cob and broomcorn. (Decree No. 2526, August 28, 1928. See p. 9.)

Potatoes. (Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931. See p. 13.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED—INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Seeds if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (a) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 5.)

Soybeans for industrial purposes, subject to fumigation if slightly infested. (Decree No. 298 of April 9, 1935.) (See pp. 15 and 16.)

Plants or parts thereof if not infested by any of the insects named in article 5 (b) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. (See p. 5.)

Bulbs, tubers, or roots free from parasites deemed injurious. (Art. 5 (g) of Decree No. 105, February 11, 1925. See p. 6.)

Fresh fruits from the United States if free from the scale insects *Aspidiotus perniciosus* and *Diaspis pentagona*, and if accompanied by a certificate attesting origin in a district free from Mediterranean fruitfly and visaed by Chilean Consul. (Decree No. 105, art. 5 (i), February 11, 1925, and No. 12, September 4, 1930. See pp. 7, 10, 11, and 13, and following.)

Alfalfa, clover, and other forage seeds containing less than 10 seeds of *Cuscuta* sp. per kilogram. (Decree No. 629 of September 27, 1939. See p. 7.)

Straw packing to be sterilized and certified accordingly. (Decree No. 2526, August 28, 1928. See pp. 9 and 10.)

Grapevine stocks of varieties resistant to phylloxera. (Decree No. 2921 of May 27, 1929. See pp. 5 and 6.)

Peach trees from the United States in conformity with the provisions of Decree No. 781 of May 29, 1935. (See p. 6.)

Clean shelled corn and sorgo seed. (Decree No. 2526 of August 28, 1929. See p. 9.)

Cottonseed for the production of oil, and unginned cotton, subject to fumigation and other provisions. (Decree No. 226 of March 31, 1936. See pp. 16 and 17.)

Wheat for milling purposes must be free from Angoumois grain moth and so certified. (Decree No. 4, January 4, 1934. See pp. 14 and 15.)

Seed wheat must be certified as coming from a district free from loose smut of wheat. (Decree of January 31, 1939. See p. 15.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and pepper: No inspection certificate required. If

imported in tin cans may enter any port without inspection. If found infested with pests, subject to the general regulations of Decree No. 105. (Decree No. 450, August 6, 1936. See pp. 8 and 9.)

Wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, dried leaves, and bark and roots for medicinal and industrial purposes through the port of Chacalluta. (See p. 10.)

Summary of the General Regulations

[Decree No. 105, sec. 1, February 11, 1925]

DECLARATION OF PLANT PESTS

Article 1. Plant diseases of cryptogamic or animal nature, as well as injurious animals and weeds, which can be regarded as plant pests, will be so declared by decree. The office of the Plant Quarantine Service will indicate the procedure to be followed in each case.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Art. 2. (a) The importation of plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and other plant products capable of introducing any agricultural pests into the country may be permitted through the ports of Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Los Andes.

(b) The importation by mail of the products above mentioned may only be made through those ports and Santiago.

(c) The imported products are subject to the jurisdiction of the Plant Quarantine Service who are entrusted with the task of preventing the introduction of plant pests.

(d) Other ports of entry may be either limited or authorized in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture.

DECLARATION AND CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

Art. 3. The importer in Chile shall furnish to the Customs a written declaration indicating:

(a) Name and address of importer;

(b) Purpose for which material is intended;

(c) Country of origin;

(d) Locality where the material will be planted or sown.

The declaration shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the competent authority of the exporting country and visaed by the respective consul of Chile.

INSPECTION OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Art. 4. Passengers who carry in their baggage any plants, seeds, fruits, or any other product subject to inspection, are required to declare them to the Captain of the vessel, who in turn shall notify the customs authorities.

Custom inspectors shall confiscate all plant products whose clandestine importation is attempted.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Art. 5. The importation is prohibited of:

(a) Every kind of seed which reaches the country infested by any of the following-named insects: *Sitotroga cerealella, Bruchus obtectus, B. quadrimaculatus, B. rufimanus, B. chinensis, B. signaticornis, B. lentis, Spermophagus pectoralis.*

(b) Plants or parts thereof upon which the following-named insects are shown to exist: *Aspidiotus perniciosus, Diaspis pentagona, Euproctis chrysorrhoea, Porthetria dispar.*

(c) Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*). (See Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931.)

(d) Rooted grapevines whatever their origin may be (as modified by Decree No. 2921 of May 27, 1929), except as follows:

1. The importation of grapevine stocks will be authorized when the varieties are known to be resistant to phylloxera and when application is made in conformity with the requirements determined by the Plant Quarantine Service and the Services of Viticulture and Oenology.

2. The Customs will exercise special supervision to prevent the importation of plants from countries infested with phylloxera and will extend such supervision to baggage and cargo.

(e) Peach trees originating in the United States of America which are infected with the diseases known as peach yellows, peach rosette, and little peach. (As modified by Decree No. 781 of May 29, 1935.) Those not showing signs of these diseases may be imported in conformity with the following provisions:

1. Compliance with the general requirements of the Laws and Regulations of the Plant Quarantine Service.

2. In case the importation consists of several varieties, only 10 plants of each variety are allowed, and 20 plants in case only one variety is involved. The plants shall be subjected to quarantine or isolation during a growing season in the Experimental Field of the Plant Quarantine Service of the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. At the expiration of this period the plants will be returned to the importer provided they have not shown any signs of the diseases indicated in the preamble, or of any other dangerous diseases not yet established in Chile or which cannot be controlled by the known methods of treatment.

(f) Plants in pots or other containers with soil, from whatever source. To permit the entry of these plants they will have to be deprived of all their soil for inspection, after which their admission or rejection will be determined.

(g) Bulbs, tubers, or roots in which parasites deemed injurious are shown to exist, and whose existence has not been demonstrated in the country.

(h) Fruits which are believed capable of introducing insects commonly known as "fruitflies:" *Rhagoletis pomonella, R. cingulata, Contarinia pyrivora, Epochra canadensis, Ortalis* (*Tephritis*) *cerasi, Ceratitis capitata, Dacus oleae, Trypeta ludens, T. acidusa, Tephritis tryoni,* and others.

A decree shall determine the cases and the classes of fruit deemed to be comprehended in the prohibitions referred to in the preceding section. (See Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930.)

(i) Fruits in which the presence is determined of: *Aspidiotus perniciosus* and *Diaspis pentagona.* (See Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930.)

(j) Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), Clover (*Trifolium* sp.) or other seeds which contain more than 10 seeds of *Cuscuta* sp. per kilogram. (As modified by Decree No. 629 of September 27, 1939.)

The certificate of inspection issued by the official authorities of the exporting country shall have a statement to the effect that this provision has been complied with.

On its arrival in Chile, alfalfa, clover, or any other seeds subject to the contamination of *Cuscuta* sp. seeds, shall be inspected by the Plant Quarantine Service and shall be refused entry if found to contain more than 10 seeds of *Cuscuta* sp. per kilogram.

The enumeration of the diseases in the various sections of this article is not limited and, consequently, others may be added in subsequent orders.

DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED MATERIAL

ART. 6. If, upon inspection by the Plant Quarantine Service, any of the conditions set forth in article 5 or in any of the special prohibitions promulgated in accordance with paragraph (h) or in any other necessary prohibitions, are found to be violated, the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Service is authorized to order the return or the destruction of the plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits offered for importation. Where the value of the consignment exceeds 5,000 pesos, authority for the application of those measures may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Such destruction does not entail any indemnity and if relading of the refused products is resorted to, it shall take place immediately, or else shall be subject, pending reshipment, to such conditions of isolation as the Plant Quarantine Service may determine.

ART. 7. Not applicable.

TREATMENT REQUIRED IF DEEMED NECESSARY

ART. 8. Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, or fruits, the importation of which is not prohibited by article 5, may be released after having passed inspection and other requirements having been fulfilled, in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Quarantine of suspected or infected consignments pending final decision.

(b) Disinfection in the manner prescribed by the Plant Quarantine Service.

The expenses incurred, including the cost of ingredients for disinfection, will be borne by the importer.

SPECIAL QUARANTINES

Coffee, tea, yerba mate, rice, chicory, saffron, mushrooms, cinnamon, cloves, cumin, peanuts, cacao, and peppers:

Since these products are exclusively for food purposes no inspection certificate is required. They may be imported in tin cans through any port of Chile without inspection.

Rice, cumin, peanuts, and cacao may be imported without restriction through the ports of Arica, Iquique, Tecopilla, Antofagasta, and Taltal, but shipment thence to southern ports is prohibited. These products may be imported through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Los Andes, and Corral subject to inspection. If any of these products are found to be infested with pests, whether or not those pests occur in Chile, they shall be subject to the general provisions of the respective law and regulations. (Decree No. 450, August 6, 1926.)

Rice may enter Puerto Montt subject to inspection. (Decree No. 143, March 16, 1927.)

The southern limit of the zone fixed by Decree No. 450 for the unrestricted entry of rice, cumin, peanuts, cacao, etc., is the Department of Chanaral and the unrestricted reshipment of these products is permitted between the ports included in this zone. (Decree No. 1080, April 25, 1928.)

Straw, Packing, Corn on the Cob, and Broomcorn

[Decree No. 2526 of August 28, 1928]

Article 1. The importation of corn on the cob or parts thereof is prohibited.

Art. 2. The importation of broomcorn for manufacturing purposes is equally prohibited.

Art. 3. The importation of clean shelled corn and sorgo seed, if thoroughly clean and free from fragments of cobs and stalks, may be allowed.

Art. 4. Except for the dispositions of articles 5 and 6 of this decree, no goods of whatever origin may be imported if packed in straw, grasses, or stems of any class of plants.

Art. 5. The importation of spirits, wines, or other bottled liquids shall not be allowed, when packed in straw jackets, unless the consignments are accompanied by a certificate issued by authorized officials of the exporting country attesting that the jackets have been sterilized with steam for at least 15 minutes at 115° C., or disinfected in a closed chamber at a temperature of not less than 20° C., with a solution of formaldehyde. The solution shall contain at least 37 percent by weight of formaldehyde and shall be used at the rate of 500 cc. per 20 cubic meters of space, in a hermetically closed chamber. The straw to be disinfected shall remain there for at least 8 hours.

Art. 6. The importation of glass, glassware, chinaware, etc., if packed with straw, shall be allowed provided the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the exporting country and visaed by the corresponding Chilean consul attesting that the straw used for packing has been disinfected by one of the processes outlined in article 5.

Art. 7. Goods arriving without the above-mentioned certificate of disinfection shall be treated as prescribed under article 5.

Art. 8. All expenses incurred in order to comply with the provisions of the present decree shall be charged against the person directly concerned.

Chacalluta an Authorized Port of Entry

[Decree No. 1555 of May 28, 1930]

Article 1. Authorizes the importation of wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, dried leaves, and bark and roots for medicinal and industrial purposes, through the Customs at the port of Chacalluta, without an inspection certificate.

Art. 2. Cereals, including clean shelled corn, are allowed provided they are accompanied by a certificate of inspection to the effect that they are not infested with the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*) or with any other insects or plant diseases.

ART. 3. Through the ports of Ollague and San Pedro de Atacama only the following products are allowed entry without a certificate: Wood, ground red pepper, cornmeal and corn starch, and dried leaves, bark, and roots for medicinal or industrial purposes.

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED OF FRESH PLANT PRODUCTS CAPABLE OF CARRYING FRUITFLIES

[Decree No. 12, September 4, 1930]

ARTICLE 1. The importation into Chile is prohibited of all fresh plant products, whatever their origin, which are capable of carrying fruitflies. Especially included in this prohibition are all kinds of fresh fruits, and the following vegetables: Tomatoes, eggplants, squash, string beans, and peppers.

ENTRY PERMITTED WHEN CERTIFIED AS ORIGINATING IN A DISTRICT FREE FROM FRUITFLIES

ART. 2. Fresh fruits from the State of California are excepted from the above prohibition.

ART. 3. The declaration that the fruits or other products are from a zone free from fruitfly shall be made in the certificate issued by the plant quarantine authorities of the country of origin, which certificate shall accompany the shipping papers or bill of lading, and which will indicate in each case the kind, quality, and origin of the products whose entry is permitted by this decree. This certificate shall be issued in duplicate and shall be visaed by the Chilean consul in the country of origin of the fruit. A copy of the said certificate shall accompany the shipping papers, and another shall be retained with the fruit while it remains on board.

ART. 4. The importation of the products excepted from the prohibition, indicated in article 2, is subject to the following conditions:

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

(a) Through the ports of the zone included between Arica and the Chanaral entry is permitted, provided that the products are accompanied by the sanitary certificate which must come with each shipment and in which it is also stated that the consignment has been inspected at the port of embarkation by competent sanitary authority. The said certificate shall be visaed by the respective Chilean consul, in accordance with the provisions of article 3, and it will also be required that the certificate bear the approval of the inspector of the Plant Quarantine Service of Arica, after inspection made on board by the official.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

The inspection made at Arica will serve to permit entry through ports where there are no inspectors of the Plant Quarantine Service; but in ports where there are officials of that service, entry will be permitted only after inspection has been made at the place where the products were unladen.

(b) The fruits and other products named in article 2 of the present decree may be entered through the port of Chanaral, provided that they are intended exclusively for consumption in the mining establishments of the region included between Pueblo Hundido and the northern boundary.

(c) The products named in article 2, with the exception of avocados, watermelons, and cucumbers, may be entered south of Chanaral only through the ports of Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, and Valdivia, after the inspection established by the Law of the Plant Quarantine Service and upon presentation of the certificate referred to in article 3.

ART 5. The importation is authorized of fresh fruits and vegetables of whatever origin through the port of Magellanes without other requirement than the certificate prescribed by article 3, provided that those products are intended for consumption in the Departments of Magellanes, Natales, and Tierra del Fuego, their relading being definitely prohibited for the north of these Departments.

ARTS. 6 to 10. Not applicable.

ART. 11. Steamship companies are prohibited from transporting to any port of the country fresh fruits and the other products named in article 1 of the present decree, and the crew and passengers shall not be allowed to have or to embark those products; but the transportation of the products excepted from the prohibition in article 2 may be effected.

ARTS. 12 and 13. Not applicable.

ART. 14. Vessels that embark fresh fruits, vegetables, and other products whose importation is prohibited by article 1 shall not keep these products on board if they have to call at any port south of Taltal; but if those products should be intended exclusively as food for their passengers and crews they may be retained on board provided that they be kept in locked inclosures while the vessels remain in port. In no case may tomatoes, mangoes, cherimoyas, guavas, or other tropical fruits be kept on board, unless expressly excepted from the prohibition to enter, as ordered in the present decree.

An inspector of the Plant Quarantine Service will confirm compliance with this provision and the vessel shall not be received if this requirement is not complied with.

ARTS. 15 and 16. Not applicable.

FRESH FRUITS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Fresh fruits may be imported into Chile from any State of the United States, provided that each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent American authorities, affirming that the fruit originated in a district free from the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the certificate to be visaed by a Chilean Consul. (Minister of Agriculture of Chile through the American Consul, Santiago, Chile, October 28, 1930.)

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES PROHIBITED

From the date of this decree the importation is prohibited of potatoes from foreign sources, to prevent the introduction of the wart disease (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*). (Decree No. 130, April 28, 1931.)

ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZED PORTS

[Decree No. 336 of July 24, 1933]

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of San Antonio: Fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and any other plant products.

[Decree No. 270 of March 28, 1934]

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of Antofogasta: Plants, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, fruits, and any other plant products.

[Decree No. 553 of August 18, 1934]

Authorizes the importation of the following products through the port of Arica: Plants, cuttings, fruits, and any other agricultural products.

[Decree No. 708 of November 30, 1934]

IMPORTATION OF FRUIT THROUGH THE PORT OF ARICA FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION

ARTICLE 1. The importation of fruit for local consumption is hereby allowed through the port of Arica, provided it originates in national or foreign territories free of the fruitfly. The fruit must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection stating that it is free of the fruitfly. If the fruit is of foreign origin, the certificate must be visaed by the corresponding Chilean Consul.

Fruit imported into Arica for local consumption is not allowed to proceed to the valleys of Azapa and Codpa.

USE OF WHEAT IMPORTED FOR MILLING

[Decree No. 386 of September 30, 1932]

ARTICLE 1. The use for planting purposes of wheat imported for milling is hereby prohibited. All wheat so imported must be milled in its entirety.

WHEAT INTENDED FOR MILLING

Chilean Decree No. 4 of January 4, 1934, extends the prohibitions of article 5 of Decree No. 105 of February 11, 1925, to wheat intended for milling. The text of Decree No. 4 follows:

ARTICLE 1. Wheat intended for milling may be admitted into Chilean territory only when absolutely free from the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*).

ART. 2. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authorities of the exporting country, visaed by the respective Chilean Consul, affirming that the region in which the wheat is grown is free from the insect mentioned in article 1.

ART. 3. Shipments of wheat and their containers proceeding from regions where this insect exists shall be fumigated or treated with heat before shipment in such a manner as to insure the total destruction of insects which may infest the wheat.

ART. 4. A single proof of the presence of live insects in the shipment offered for importation will be sufficient cause for the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal to prevent its unlading.

ART. 5. Sacks containing wheat shall be strong enough to withstand the ordinary operations of lading and unlading without being torn.

ART. 6. Wheat imported for seed purposes shall be subject to the general provisions of the regulations governing the importation of seeds.

ART. 7. Violations of the foregoing provisions will be subject to the sanctions of Decree No. 177 of December 31, 1924.

SEED WHEAT

[Chilean Decree, Santiago, January 31, 1939]

ARTICLE 1. The use of wheat infected with loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) for seeding purposes is prohibited.

ARTS. 2 to 6. Refer to domestic matters.

ART. 7. Wheat imported for seed purposes must be accompanied by a certificate issued by competent authorities of the exporting country, stating that the wheat was grown in localities free from loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*).

IMPORTATION OF SOYBEANS FOR OIL EXTRACTION

[Decree No. 298 of April 9, 1935]

Whereas it is convenient to import soybeans in sufficient quantities to meet the demand of the oil industry until we are capable of producing enough ourselves; whereas it is highly improbable that soybeans may be infested with *Bruchus obtectus*, and that if so infested any danger of contamination could be avoided by refusing its entry, therefore the following decree is issued:

ARTICLE 1. The provisions of article 5 of Decree No. 105 are hereby waived in the case of the importation of soybeans.

ART. 2. If the presence in small numbers of *Bruchus obtectus*, *Laspeyresia glycinivorella*, or any other dangerous insect not established in Chile is detected upon inspection by the Plant Quarantine Service, fumigation shall be required before its release.

ART. 3. In case of a heavy infestation the seed must be reembarked within a period designated by the Plant Quarantine Service. At the expiration of that period the seed shall be destroyed by burning if this order is not complied with.

COTTONSEED PESTS

[Decree No. 226, March 31, 1936]

FUMIGATION REQUIRED TO PREVENT INTRODUCTION OF PINK BOLLWORM

ARTICLE 1. Cottonseed imported into Chile for the production of oil, unginned cotton, and the containers thereof, proceeding from regions where the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) exists shall be fumigated or treated by heat before embarkation, in such a manner as to destroy all insects contained in the shipment.

The phytosanitary authority of the exporting country shall certify to the fumigation in the phytosanitary certificate that must accompany the shipment, in accordance with article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police.

ART. 2. If on arrival in Chile a consignment of cottonseed is found to carry live insects, despite compliance with the requirements of the preceding article, it shall be fumigated, the operation to begin within 24 hours after unlading. If fumigation cannot be effected within the designated period, the Servicio de

Sanidad Vegetal shall prevent the unlading of the shipment or proceed with its destruction after the lapse of 24 hours from unlading.

ART. 3. If the certificate referred to in article 1 cannot be obtained, the shipment shall be fumigated on board, before unlading is begun in the Chilean port, for a minimum period of 12 hours. If this treatment does not prove efficacious, a second fumigation shall be applied on board or on lighters or barges, and its landing shall not be permitted while live insects are found in the shipment.

Fumigation on board may be waived if the operation can be effected on lighters or barges on condition that both the unlading of such a shipment and the fumigation are carried out not less than 500 meters from shore. The shipment shall not be landed while specimens of live pink bollworms or other insects are found therein.

ART. 4. Shipments of cottonseed arriving by land, if not supported by the fumigation certificate referred to in article 1, shall be returned to the country of origin with a minimum period that will be determined by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal, or destroyed if the return is not effected within the stipulated period.

ART. 5. In all cases, this seed shall be ground immediately after it is received, preference being given over any other, and not allowing the work to stop until the entire shipment has been manufactured.

ART. 6. The foregoing measures will not be required for seed proceeding from regions where pink bollworm does not exist, if such seed is subjected to the general provisions relating to the importation of seeds. In such case, the certificate shall explicitly declare that pink bollworm does not exist in the region where the seed was produced.

THE COTTON STAINER (*Dysdercus* sp.)

ART. 7. The phytosanitary certificate accompanying cottonseed intended for the production of oil proceeding from regions in which the cotton stainer (*Dysdercus* sp.) exists shall clearly affirm that the shipment does not contain that insect. If the said insect does not occur in the region, that fact shall be stamped on the certificate.

ART. 8. The seed shall be inspected on board in the port of destination by the Servicio de Sanidad Vegetal.

ART. 9. If live cotton stainers are found, the seed will be treated in accordance with the provisions of the second article of this decree.

ART. 10. Unginned cotton or cottonseed imported from regions where the pink bollworm or the cotton stainer exist shall meet the requirements of articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

ART. 11. Importation of cotton will be permitted only in sacks; these shall be so strong that they will not tear or burst during transportation or in lading or unlading. The unlading of torn sacks will not be permitted.

COTTONSEED INTENDED FOR SOWING

ART. 12. The importation of seed for sowing from regions in which pink bollworm occurs is prohibited, and all the other measures indicated in the present decree will be applied to the said seed.

SAMPLES IMPORTED BY MAIL

ART. 13. Samples without value arriving by mail will comply with the requirements of article 3 of the General Regulations of the Law of Phytosanitary Police only.

ART. 14. Decree No. 1031 of September 30, 1935, is revoked.

IMPORTATION OF BENEFICIAL INSECTS

[Decree No. 458, April 27, 1935]

ARTICLE 1. The importation of insects beneficial to agriculture, namely, those which are natural enemies of other that constitute pests, may be effected only by the Phytosanitary Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile.

ART. 2. The importation of other insects of direct economic value to private persons, such as bees, silkworms, etc., may be effected, provided that all the requirements established by the Law of Phytosanitary Police for the importation of plants, or parts thereof, are complied with.

ART. 3. Relates to the importation of birds, rodents, and other small animals, and article 4 deals with penalties for violations.

DECEMBER 2, 1940.

B. E. P. Q. 404, Revised, Supplement No. 2

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, BRITISH INDIA

Notification of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 30-8/37, dated under Agriculture, at Simla, June 7, 1940.

PRESCRIBED FORM OF CERTIFICATES

"I. (i) (2) The certificate shall be in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule or in a form as near thereto as may be and supplying all the information called for in that form."

This paragraph modifies article 5 on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 404, revised, and apparently permits the use of the Export Certificate, Form EQ-375, when the information required in the prescribed certificate as shown on page 9 is incorporated in Form EQ-375.

Several revisions in terminology have been adopted in paragraphs (ii), (iii), and (iv) of the above Notification. In accordance with these changes, in article 7, on page 6 of B. E. P. Q. 404, revised, *Dothidiella ulei* should be inserted before *Melanopsammosis ulei*, in article 9 (2) on page 7, "aleurodes" should be changed to read "white flies," and *Ceratostomella paradoxa*, as a synonym for *Thielaviopsis paradoxa*, should be inserted after "pineapple disease."

On page 7, article 8, insert the words "except from Burma" after the words "British India" in line three. (Notification No. F. 43-15/40-A, August 14, 1940.)

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS AND MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

[The domestic and foreign quarantine and other restrictive orders summarized herein are issued under the authority of the Plant Quarantine Act of Aug. 20, 1912, as amended. The Mexican border regulations and the export-certification regulations are issued under specific acts of Congress.]

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign, the domestic quarantines being divided into (1) those applying primarily to the continental United States and (2) those applying primarily to shipments from and to the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

DOMESTIC PLANT QUARANTINES

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, revised, effective September 1, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective September 1, 1937, the movement into any of the protected States, namely, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as well as the movement from any one of said protected States into any other protected State of the common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), or other species of *Berberis* or *Mahonia* or parts thereof capable of propagation, on account of the black stem rust of grains. The regulations place no restrictions on the interstate movement of Japanese barberry (*B. thunbergii*) or any of its rust-resistant varieties, or of cuttings (without roots) of *Mahonia* shipped for decorative purposes and not for propagation.

Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, revised, effective September 29, 1938: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supple-

mental thereto, revised, effective September 29, 1938, the movement interstate to any point outside of the infested area, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone and quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The regulated area covers Rhode Island and parts of the States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised, effective February 12, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective February 12, 1941, the interstate movement of (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, from the regulated area to or through any point outside thereof. The regulated area includes the entire States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia, and portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Ohio.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52, revised, effective March 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective March 15, 1939, as amended effective November 20, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, of (1) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton or cotton products or which are fouled with such products; (4) farm products, farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

Thurberia weevil.—Quarantine No. 61, revised, effective August 1, 1927: Prohibits the interstate movement of *Thurberia*, including all parts of the plant, from any point in Arizona and prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 2, 1933, as amended effective October 22, 1936, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Arizona of (1) cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton lint, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed cake and meal; (2) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products: (3) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products, or which are fouled with such products; (4) hay and other farm products; and (5) farm household goods, farm equipment, and, if contaminated with cotton, any other articles.

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 63, effective October 1, 1926: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective July 1, 1938, the interstate movement from every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia of five-leafed pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

Mexican fruitfly.—Quarantine No. 64, revised, effective October 15, 1937: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective October 16, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated area of Texas of fruits of all varieties.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 71, effective February 25, 1935: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective February 25, 1935, as amended, effective September 11, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut to or through any point outside thereof, of elm plants or parts thereof of all species of the genus *Ulmus*, irrespective of whether nursery, forest, or privately grown, including (1) trees, plants, leaves, twigs, branches, bark, roots, trunks, cuttings, and scions of such plants; (2) logs or cordwood of such plants; and (3) lumber, crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers manufactured in whole or in part from such plants, unless the wood is entirely free from bark.

White-fringed beetle.—Quarantine No. 72, effective January 15, 1939: Prohibits, except as provided in the regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 15, 1939, the interstate movement from the regulated areas in the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to or through any point outside thereof, of (1) nursery stock or any other plants or plant products; (2) soil, independent of, or used in connection with nursery stock, plants, or plant products; and (3) other articles (as specifically named in said regulations, in modifications thereof, or in administrative instructions as provided in said regulations).

QUARANTINES APPLYING TO THE TERRITORIES OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, effective June 1, 1917: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective June 1, 1930, the movement from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States, of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melonfly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 16, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that movement will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their movement will involve no pest risk.

Sweetpotato.—Quarantine No. 30, revised, effective October 10, 1934: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any variety of sweetpotato (*Ipomoea batatas* Poir.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on acount of the sweetpotato stem borer (*Omphisa anastomosalis* Guen.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae* Waterh.).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32, effective April 1, 1918: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same is intended, on account of two injurious weevils (*Rhabdocnemis obscurus* Boisd. and *Metamasius hemipterus* Linn.).

Hawaiian and Puerto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47, effective August 15, 1920: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective August 15, 1920, the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products, except oil, from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.) and the cotton-blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii* Banks).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51, effective October 1, 1921: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective October 1, 1921, the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugarcane, corn (other than shelled corn), cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya in the natural or raw state, on account of injurious insects, especially the sugarcane borer (*Diatraea saccharalis* Fab.), the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica* Gyll.), the cotton boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.), the papaya fruitfly (*Toxotrypana curvicauda* Gerst.), and certain insect enemies of the fruit of the avocado.

Puerto Rican fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 58, revised, effective January 22, 1941: Prohibits, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective January 22, 1941, the movement from the Territory of Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the raw or unprocessed state, on account of certain injurious insects, including the fruitflies *Anastrepha suspensa* (Loew) and *A. mombinpraeoptans* Sein, and the bean-pod borer *Maruca testulalis* (Geyer).

Sand, soil, or earth, with plants from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.—Quarantine No. 60, revised, effective September 1, 1936: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of sand (other than clean ocean sand), soil, or earth around the roots of plants, to prevent the spread of white grubs, the Japanese rose beetle, and termites or white ants. Provision is made for the retention of potted plants on board vessels from Hawaii and Puerto Rico when evidence is presented satisfactory to the plant quarantine inspector that the soil has been so treated or is so safeguarded as to eliminate pest risk.

Coffee.—Quarantine No. 73, effective April 1, 1940: Prohibits the importation into Puerto Rico from all foreign countries and localities of (1) the seeds or beans of coffee which, previous to importation, have not been roasted to a degree which, in the judgment of an inspector of the Department of Agriculture, will have destroyed coffee borers in all stages, (2) coffee berries or

fruits, and (3) coffee plants and leaves, on account of an injurious coffee insect known as the coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes* [*coffeae* Hgdn.] *hampei* Ferr.) and an injurious rust disease due to the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix* B. and Br. Provision is made for importations of samples of unroasted coffee seeds or beans and for shipments of unroasted coffee seeds or beans in transit to destinations other than Puerto Rico.

Foreign Plant Quarantines

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 8, effective July 1, 1913, with revised regulations effective July 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls. Seed cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed hulls from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12, effective February 27, 1914: Forbids the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seed of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugarcane.—Quarantine No. 15, revised, effective October 1, 1934: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of canes of sugarcane, or cuttings or parts thereof, sugarcane leaves, and bagasse, on account of certain injurious insects and diseases, except that importation will be allowed under permit of specific materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed, or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19, revised, effective September 1, 1934: Forbids the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds and scions, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes only plants belonging to the tribe Citrinae, subfamily Citratae, of the family Rutaceae.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, as amended, effective April 1, 1917, and April 23, 1917: Forbids the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (Euchlaena), jobs-tears (Coix), Polytoca, Chionachne, and Sclerachne, on account of the downy mildews and Physoderma diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruits.—Quarantine No. 28, effective August 1, 1917: Forbids the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweetpotato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29, effective January 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweetpotatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweetpotato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweetpotato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31, effective April 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana. (For restrictions on the entry of the fruit of the banana see quarantine 56.)

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34, effective October 1, 1918: Forbids the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe Bambuseae, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases,

including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of articles manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, effective June 1, 1919: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 22, 1930, and amended effective December 1, 1938, the importation of seeds, nursery stock, and other plants and plant products capable of propagation from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. Under this quarantine the following plant products may be imported without restriction when free from sand, soil, or earth, unless covered by special quarantine or other restrictive orders: Plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds, except seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*. Cut flowers from the Dominion of Canada are also allowed entry without permit. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

Under regulation 3:

(1) Bulbs, corms, or root stocks (pips) of the following genera: *Lilium* (lily), *Convallaria* (lily-of-the-valley), *Hyacinthus* (hyacinth), *Tulipa* (tulip), *Crocus*, and *Narcissus* (daffodil and jonquil); and, until further notice, *Chionodoxa* (glory of-the-snow), *Galanthus* (snowdrop), *Scilla* (squill), *Fritillaria*, *Muscari* (grape-hyacinth), *Ixia*, and *Eranthis* (winter aconite); and on and after December 1, 1939, *Begonia* and *Gloxinia* tubers.

(2) Cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts; *Provided*, That cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits or nuts may be imported from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) under the provisions of regulation 14 only. (Stocks of fruits or nuts may not be imported, under permit or otherwise.)

(3) Rose stocks, including Manetti, *Rosa multiflora* (brier rose), and *R. rugosa*.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for growing purposes: *Provided*, That such nuts or seeds shall be free from pulp.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants: *Provided*, That such seeds shall be free from pulp: *Provided further*, That citrus seeds may be imported only through specified ports subject to disinfection as provided in regulation 9: *Provided further*, That mango seeds may not be imported under permit or otherwise, except from the countries of North America, Central America, and South America, and the West Indies.

Importations from countries not maintaining inspection of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, the entry of which is permissible under this regulation, may be made under permit upon compliance with these regulations in limited quantities for public-service purposes only, but this limitation shall not apply to tree seeds.

(6) Materials permitted entry under Quarantine No. 56 for consumption purposes are authorized entry under this regulation for propagation.

Under regulation 14: Provision exists in this regulation for the entry of most kinds of plants that are not covered by other regulations of this quarantine or by other quarantines.

Under regulation 15: Provision exists for the entry in unlimited quantities of most kinds of plants which can be considered as peculiar to or standard productions of the Dominion of Canada, as opposed to stock imported into the Dominion from foreign countries and held or grown on there for later sale.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, revised, effective June 1, 1926: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised effective March 1, 1933, the importation from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and all other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and jobs-tears, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Rice.—Quarantine No. 55, revised, effective November 23, 1933: Forbids the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities except the Republic of Mexico, and forbids the importation of rice straw and rice

hulls from all foreign countries and localities, and seed or paddy rice from the Republic of Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, effective July 1, 1933, as amended effective August 1, 1934, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, effective November 1, 1923: Forbids, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, revised, effective December 1, 1936, as amended effective February 27, 1940, the importation of fruits and vegetables, except as restricted, as to certain countries and districts, by special quarantines and other orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, on account of injurious insects, including fruitflies and melonflies (Trypetidae). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus blackfly.

Flag smut.—Quarantine No. 59, effective February 1, 1926: Forbids the importation of all species and varieties of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) and wheat products, unless so milled or so processed as to have destroyed all flag-smut spores, from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.

Packing materials.—Quarantine No. 69, effective July 1, 1933, as amended, effective July 1, 1933: Forbids the entry from all foreign countries and localities of the following materials when used as packing for other commodities, except in special cases where preparation, processing, or manufacture are judged by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture to have eliminated risk of carrying injurious insects and plant diseases: Rice straw, hulls, and chaff; cotton and cotton products; sugarcane, including bagasse; bamboo leaves and small shoots; leaves of plants; forest litter; and soil with an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter not therein provided for by regulation. All parts of corn and allied plants are likewise prohibited except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies, and South America. This quarantine also brings under restriction, involving inspection at will by the Department but requiring no permit or certificate, the following when used as packing: Cereal straw, chaff, and hulls (other than rice); corn and allied plants from Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America; willow twigs from Europe; grasses, hay, and similar plant mixtures from all countries; and authorized soil-packing materials from all countries. This quarantine does not cover such widely used packing materials as excelsior, paper, sawdust, ground cork, charcoal, and various other materials.

Dutch elm disease.—Quarantine No. 70, revised, effective January 1, 1935: Forbids the importation from Europe, on account of a disease due to the fungus *Graphium ulmi*, of seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm or related plants, defined to include all genera of the family Ulmaceae; logs of elm and related plants; lumber, timber, or veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part from the wood of elm or related plants if not free from bark.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the Plant Quarantine Act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation.

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign plant quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Potatoes.—The order of December 22, 1913, and the regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective March 1, 1922, and amended, effective December 1, 1936, restrict the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries and localities except the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The importation of potatoes is now authorized from Bermuda, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Spain (including the Canary Islands), and the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, and the northern territory of Baja California, Mexico.

Cotton and cotton wrappings.—The order of April 27, 1915, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, revised, effective February 24, 1923, amended effective May 1, 1924, December 15, 1924, December 11, 1937, and July 1, 1938, restrict the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Cottonseed products.—The two orders of June 23, 1917, and the rules and regulations issued thereunder, effective July 16, 1917, amended, effective August 7, 1925, restrict the importation of cottonseed cake and meal and all other cottonseed products except oil from all foreign countries and localities, and the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm: *Provided,* That these commodities which originate in and are shipped directly from the Imperial Valley, Baja California, Mexico, may enter without restriction.

Plant safeguard regulations.—These rules and regulations, revised, effective December 1, 1932, provide safeguards for the landing or unloading for transshipment and exportation and for transportation and exportation in bond of restricted or prohibited plants and plant products when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States and also provide for the safeguarding of such plant material at a port or within the territorial limits of the United States where entry or landing is not intended or where entry has been refused.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations, revised effective April 30, 1938, are promulgated under the amendment to the Plant Quarantine Act of May 31, 1920. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cottonseed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points.—These rules and regulations, promulgated June 23, 1917, pursuant to authority given in the appropriation act for the United States Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1918, and since repeated annually, and amended effective January 29, 1920, are designed to prevent the entry of the pink bollworm of cotton which is known to exist widely in Mexico. They provide for the examination of passengers' baggage, for the disinfection of railway cars, freight, express, and other shipments, and for the cleaning of domestic cars handling Mexican freight. All fees collected for disinfecting railway cars are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The inspectors concerned in the enforcement of these regulations at border points are charged also with enforcement of restrictions on the entry of plants and plant products under various foreign plant quarantines.

Regulations governing sanitary export certification.—These regulations, revised effective September 21, 1936, were promulgated pursuant to authority granted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of May 17, 1935 (49 Stat. 268), and repeated in subsequent appropriation acts. They provide for the inspection and certification of domestic plants and plant products intended for export to countries requiring such certification. All fees collected for this service are deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period October 1 to December 31, 1940, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Curtis Holland	San Ysidro, Calif	4 stalks sugarcane	$1
Clementina Rodriguez	do	62 nodes sugarcane	1
Oneeta Hadding	do	8 nodes sugarcane	1
Amancio Lucio	Brownsville, Tex	2 avocados	1
Mrs. Sandoval de Reyes	El Paso, Tex	3 plants in soil	1
T. B. Knight	do	1 avocado	1
Primativa Chapa	Hidalgo, Tex	14 peaches and 7 apples	1
Jose Regelio Celba	do	5 nodes sugarcane	1
A. Cavazos	Laredo, Tex	4 apples and 7 peaches	1
Conception Acusto	do	2 quinces	1
Mrs. Angelina Canales	do	2 plants and 1 avocado seed	1
Guadalupe Arredonodo	do	2 pomegranates	1
Mrs. H. N. Haddad	do	3 plants in pot	1
Maria Torres	do	3 plants	1
Joseph G. Chavez	do	6 sweet limes	1
Max Kappner	do	3 mameys	1
Maria J. Puente	do	7 plants and 3 guavas	1
B. F. Castro	do	3 apples and 1 quince	1
Oscar Gonzalez	do	5 oranges and 1 avocado	1
Mrs. Maria G. Gaitoin	do	6 sweet limes	1
Leon Vicknair	do	4 plants	1
Christina Escamilla	do	2 plants	1
Guadalupe Reyna	do	1 plant	1
Severo Rodriguez	do	1 guava	1
Dora Ibarra	do	1 plant	1
Juana Sanchez	do	do	1
Ignacia Reyes	do	121 red haws	1
Mrs. E. Mitchell	do	3 oranges and 2 sweet limes	1
Juleau Villerreal	do	9 oranges	1
Elias Sierras	do	1 guava	1
Modesta Montaga	do	1 orange	1
Thomas B. Lippincott	do	3 guavas	1
Elvira Garza	do	2 oranges	1
Elena C. Aguilar	do	2 plants	1
Faustina de Ramirez	do	3 guavas	1
Antonio Yrugas	do	2 avocados	1
Julia Martinez	do	1 apple	1
Mrs. R. Garcia	do	1 plant in soil	1
Morris Greenblum	do	5 plants	1
Leonora G. de Ayala	do	5 oranges	1

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A. C. BAKER, *in Field Charge, Fruitfly Investigations* (headquarters, *Mexico City, Mexico*).

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